

## EXECUTION OF A MISSIONARY.

A letter from Hong-Kong, addressed to the Universo, gives the following details of the execution of a M. Schaeffer, a missionary priest: "On the 1st of May, about noon, by order of the Grand Mandarin, elephants and horses were prepared, and two regiments of satellites were under arms. The muskets were loaded, and every one expected that it was an expedition against the rebels, which was being fitted out, or that an attack was to be made on the haunt of some brigands. It was soon, however, understood that all these preparations had been ordered for the execution of M. Schaeffer. The Mandarin, fearing that the Christians would endeavor to rescue their missionary by force, wished to intimidate them by this display of troops. When his intentions were known, all the town showed the greatest affliction. The jailers, the prisoners, and all those who had any connection with the missionary, expressed their sorrow and regret. M. Schaeffer, on the contrary, was smiling with delight, and he prepared to walk to the place of execution with greater ease by dressing himself as lightly as possible.

The Mandarin was apprehensive of a riot, and he took up his position on the ramparts, surrounded by his troops, all ready for action. The execution took place outside the town. The cortege of the martyr was arranged in the following manner: Before him marched a soldier, carrying a board affixed to a pole, on which was written: "Notwithstanding the severe prohibition against the religion of Jesus, a European priest, named Augustin, has dared to come here clandestinely, to preach and seduce the people. When arrested he confessed everything—his crime is evident. Let Augustin have his head cut off, and thrown into the river." "Fourth year of Tu Du; First of the Third Moon." Eight soldiers with drawn sabers, marched by the side of M. Schaeffer; one hundred men, armed with muskets or lances, formed the head of the procession; two elephants formed the rear guard. The martyr held up his chains when walking, he walked quickly, as if hastening towards his triumph, and continually offered up thanksgivings. He was surrounded by an immense crowd; the greater number of these Pagans were struck with religious admiration; there were some, however, who railed and blasphemed!

On arriving at the place of execution, the martyr fell on his knees kissed the crucifix three times; and at the request of the executioners, he took off his coat, and turned down the collar of his shirt. The executioner, having afterwards tied his hands behind his back, the martyr said to him, "Do your business as quickly as possible." "No, no," replied the Mandarin, who was informed of what M. Schaeffer had said, "follow the signal of the cymbal, and only strike at the third sound." The signal was given. The hand of the executioner trembled. He struck three blows of his sabre on the neck of his victim, and was at length obliged to cut the flesh with a knife, in order to detach the head from the body. In Cochinchina those who are present at executions are accustomed to disperse immediately it is over, but on this occasion, although the greater number present were Pagans, for there are very few Christians at Son Tay, they rushed forward to collect some drops of the blood, and to get some portion of the garments of the martyr.

It was remarked that an inferior Mandarin, a Pagan, before the execution, threw a coat of white silk, and a piece of white linen, at the feet of the martyr, in the hope that it would be stained with his blood. M. Schaeffer thinking doubtless, that they belonged to some Christian, took them up, and placed them inside his shirt next his heart. When the Chief Mandarin was informed of what his subordinate had done, he ordered him to receive several blows with a stick; he, however, went off very delighted with the possession of his precious relics. The Christians obtained the body of M. Schaeffer, but the head was thrown into the river, and had not been found when the above letter was written.

**DROUGHT IN TENNESSEE.**—The Nashville Journal states that a severe drought is prevailing throughout the State. The Register says: "The present suffering condition of the whole country, daily assuming a more serious and distressing complexion, cannot fail to excite a general and deep-felt uneasiness. Months have passed since rain to any extent has fallen, and from all sections of the country the same deplorable state of things here existing is reported. We hear of travellers being obliged to lay up on account of scarcity of water for their horses—and in one instance we saw it stated that one dollar a bucket for water is charged. Even railroads have ceased in some instances, to carry freight on account of their inability to get water at the stations sufficient to generate steam. It is next to impossible for some farmers to procure water for their stock, and they often drive them miles. Wheat that has been sown is parching and dying in the earth for want of moisture to give it vitality.

These are not all the inconveniences which are being felt from this long continued drought. The Cumberland river is lower than it has been known to be for fifteen years, and the same is true of the Ohio, Tennessee and other streams. Embarrassments are threatening our commercial communities throughout the entire South-west, and if speedy relief, by a rise in the rivers, be not brought, it must inevitably result disastrously to many, and create no small derangement in the monetary affairs of this portion of the country at least. So far as the transportation of freight is concerned, and in the case of the Cumberland and one or two other streams even travelling or navigation is entirely suspended, and see a thing as the shipment of goods is no more thought of than were the river dried up. As a consequence of this, large stocks of goods, purchased months ago, in the expectation that ere this they would be received and half sold, are stored in warehouses on the way, or sacrificed to commission merchants by their own purchaser from an inability to get them to his door. The inevitable result of all this must be, that unless we are visited with copious rains before long, a monetary and commercial crisis must follow this whole region of country.

## From the Concord Mercury.

### THE PLANK ROAD.

We learn a meeting or Convention, on the subject of the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road, is to be held at Centre, in Stanly county, on the 25th inst.

As Cabarrus has been invited to send a representation, we presume one of the objects of the meeting is to take into consideration the extension of the road towards our town. We think our interests demand that we should be represented on that occasion. What say our citizens? We have, in a small degree, endeavored, to infuse into our people, a spirit of action on these Plank Road projects, but so far with little success. There seems to be an unaccountable apathy and indifference among the people, in lieu of that enthusiasm we had thought this subject would have aroused. We must be moving—we must shake off our lethargic supineness, and bestir ourselves. Does any one doubt the importance of such project, to our town and county?

We have not heard a single individual express himself, who did not at once acknowledge the prime necessity we are under, of building one or two Plank Roads, to our village. As we have before remarked, these roads are better suited to the wants of the Farmers than any other improvements. And whenever our wagoners have had an opportunity of testing their utility, they have uniformly expressed themselves pleased. They say they would not give them for all the Railroads. They are cheap in construction—accessible to all—and are, generally, profitable stock. The Fayetteville Plank Road is a practical illustration of this fact.

Whether we should construct the Centre or the Camden Plank Road, we do not say. But we do think it is of the very first importance to our prosperity to build one or the other.

We had thought the Camden road the most feasible project. But at any rate let us meet together and discuss the subject. Let us attend the meetings or conventions on both roads and choose between them.

We suppose that neither of the roads would cost more than \$1,200 a mile, indeed we do not think the one to Camden would cost that much.

We can build these roads if we only determine to do so. We all want them—we know their value; but they never will be constructed unless we put our shoulders to the wheel. We are aware many of our citizens are involved in the Central Rail Road—some of them to the full extent of their abilities. But there are others, and their name is Legion, fully able to do something for their country, for themselves and their posterity, who have not a cent of stock in the Rail Road. Will they not come forward now, in this our time of need? Will they consent to reap the harvest others have sown, without sharing their labors? Will not those who objected to the rail road because it would break up wagoning, now give their assistance to a work which will be the very soul of their favorite occupation? We hope our people will think upon this subject, reflect upon its advantages, and then subscribe liberally to one of these Plank Roads. We believe no one will ever regret having made an investment in these noble works of internal improvement.

Since writing the above, we have received a communication on this subject, from a 'Stockholder' in Fayetteville, to which attention is called. We will add that the Fayetteville Plank Road, incomplete as it is, is now paying a very good per cent.

**The Census Returns.**—Promise under the New Census of another Representative from South Carolina.—The National Intelligencer, after observing that the operations of the Census office are proceeding with rapidity towards completion, under its efficient superintendent, J. C. C. Kennedy, makes the following important statement:

"The population of every State and organized Territory of the Union is now definitely ascertained with the exception of California and Utah. Unexpected and unnecessary delay in the reception of the returns from California has been experienced, and I learn that orders have been given for the commencement of a suit against the officer whose duty it has been to see the work seasonably and properly performed. The Census office, however, is in possession of such returns and information as show the entire population of that newest of our sovereign State communities to be considerably less than it has been heretofore estimated. It is now almost certain that it does not contain more than 135,000 inhabitants, independent of the Indian population. When this important fact shall have been officially ascertained, it will give South Carolina, as having the next largest unprecedented fraction, an additional representative to the number of members assigned to her in the tables hitherto assumed to be correct, making her delegation in the five Congresses after the next stand at six instead of five members."—Evening News.

The President has issued a proclamation against the invaders of Mexico, declaring such expedition calculated to degrade the character of the United States in the opinion of the civilized world, and warning all persons connecting themselves with such enterprise, in violation of the laws and national obligations, that they will thereby subject themselves to heavy penalties denounced against such offenders. That if they are captured within the jurisdiction of Mexico they must be expected to be punished according to its laws, and will have no right to claim the interposition of the American Government. He concludes with calling on the people to discountenance the movement, and calls on the officers of Government to be vigilant. The proclamation was issued on information that the Texans had organized and crossed the frontier.

**VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.**—Faulkner, the Virginia Whig candidate in the 10th District for Congress, has a majority of 750 votes in three counties. He is probably elected. Judge Caskey, the Democratic candidate in Richmond District, has been elected by a majority of 400 votes in Richmond, over Bolts, the candidate of the Whigs. Thompson, Democrat, has been elected in Wheeling District. The new Constitution being at the same time put to popular vote, has been unanimously adopted.

## CAMDEN.

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 28, 1851.

THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

### Our Market.

Our quotations for cotton are the same as on Friday—5½ to 7½. No change in other articles.

### Rain.

We record with great pleasure the gratifying news that we have had rain at last, and things in general have assumed a different and cheering aspect. We have had recently such a long spell of dry weather, that we are fearful, unless we are favored soon with a continuance of the blessing sent us on Sunday last, the dust will become quite disagreeable again.

### Once More!

As politics will (we hope) have holiday awhile, and we shall have it in our power to think, talk and write on subjects rather more pleasing and profitable, and with we hope better success, we must beg leave again to remind our citizens that they are losing sight of their dearest interests, and we are afraid they will realize too certainly in the finale, that they have secured only the shadow, whilst the substance is gone. You have doubtless, by this time anticipated us, and know full well what we are aiming at. Aware of the difficult task we have undertaken, we shall not lose sight for a moment of the great end in view; we shall suffer no light and transient cause to move us from our purpose. We honestly conceive it to be our duty once more, to introduce to the notice of our readers, and the citizens of Camden, the position which we occupy to others, and which others occupy towards us. In other words, if we are too imbecile and unable to take care of ourselves, and protect our own and dearest interests, we deserve our fate ten fold increased. There is one chance left for us yet. North Carolina is ready to co-operate with us, if not in political schemes, at least in one promising such pecuniary benefits. Let us awake to our true and vital interests, build our Plank Road, and talk no more about it.—We are satisfied that for talking, we, as a people, can do our share. We are good talkers, but bad workers. Unless we get a decent, passable market road to Camden by next winter, (we mean one year from date,) we are seriously afraid the commercial interests of the town will become so much injured, as to make the trade which will come, not worth the interest on the capital invested: as a natural consequence, Camden will then be over most effectually and completely, as much so as secession is on the present occasion. We call attention to an article from the Concord Mercury, in to-day's paper. If we do not join them in building a Road, they will co-operate with the people of Centre and Fayetteville, and we may then consider ourselves out entirely. Now all we have to say is this, build the Road and be done with it—the argument is exhausted.

### Edwin Meriot, Esq.

We should have mentioned earlier that this gentleman, well and favorably known as a writer of clever parts, has associated himself with Mr. Richards, in the editorial conduct of the Southern Literary Gazette, which arrangement we hope, will add to the reputation and patronage of that deservedly popular Journal.

### Extraordinary Despatch.

We clip the following from the Charleston Courier of the 23d inst. We should like for the Editors to put us on track of such an active telegraph as this seems to be:—

**Telegraphic Promptitude.**—To show the rapidity with which intelligence can be transmitted by the aid of the Magnetic Telegraph, we would state that last evening after nine o'clock, a despatch that was received in this city from the North, a reply returned, the writer sent for by the operator at the Northern office, and an answer sent back—all within twenty minutes.

### The Wandering Minstrel.

We have received and perused with pleasure, this interesting little quarterly, devoted to literature and the cause of Female Education, and edited by the pupils and alumnae of the Greenville Female Collegiate Institute. We have seen allusion made to it by our contemporaries of the press, but have never had an opportunity before of reading it. We are pleased that it has lengthened its way to us. It contains about 23 pages of good reading matter, and is intended mainly to give interest and call attention to the importance of female education. The Minstrel is printed in Greenville, S. C. by Messrs. Campbell & Gossett, at one dollar per annum.

Among the passengers who arrived in the steamer America, at Boston, we observe the name of GREENOUGH, the Sculptor, who has been residing in Europe for nine years. During his residence in Italy, he has been engaged upon his marble group for the Capitol at Washington. The group is now ready for transportation, and only waits for a national vessel to transport it to this country. The artist has come to receive it and superintend its establishment.

### An Honest Defaulter.

Mr. Reid, Teller of the Tennessee State Bank, has been found to be a defaulter to the extent of nearly \$8,000, owing to errors and omissions, and not, it is said, from any disposition to defraud.—The Bank will not suffer any loss, as his securities are ample.

### Withdrawal.

We regret to see that Major J. D. Wright has withdrawn from the Laurensville Herald. Intending to be absent from the State for some time, he has disposed of his interest in the Herald to Mr. R. M. Stokes, his former partner, who will conduct it on his own responsibility as Editor and proprietor. We hope to see the Major again in the Editorial arena, as he was a good Editor, and did noble service in the cause of Southern Rights.

A short way to spell a long word.—X. P. D. N. C. (expediency.)

We see by the Mercury that the Charleston Cotton Factory was sold at auction for \$56,000, to a company of gentlemen belonging to the city with ample capital for the successful prosecution of its operations.

### Charleston is Improving.

A line of Omnibuses has been established, and are now running from Line street, and the Exchange, leaving these points every succeeding half hour throughout the day and evening. The success of the enterprise is considered beyond doubt, and will add greatly to the convenience and facility of persons visiting the city on business.

### EMIGRATION OF GEORGIANS TO CALIFORNIA.

Among the passengers on board the Southern, which arrived from this city at New-York, were ninety-five enterprising individuals from Lumpkin county gold mines, Georgia, who propose starting for California on the steamer Daniel Webster, via Nicaragua. They form two companies, under the direction of Messrs. Howell and Nelson.

The Bank of England uses in her accounts no less than 60 folio ledgers, filled up completely every day! 28,000 bank notes thrown off daily, and all so registered that the abstraction of a single note is followed by immediate detection.

**RUMORED INTASION OF SONORA.**—The Esperanza, of Guadalajara, publishes a letter from Mazatlan, which says that a force of more than a thousand Americans had invaded the Mexican territory from California. They had crossed the frontier of Sonora, and demanded permission from the State Government to work the mines which they found there. The Trait d'Union doubts the truth of this rumor.

**Another Cuban Expedition.**—A letter from Bayou Sarah, La., to the Nashville Banner, says another Cuban expedition is on foot in that State, at the head of which is Gen. FELIX HOUSTON. The writer says:

"From what I can learn, some men of influence and means have been approached on the subject. I know one who has been offered a command. The plan is first to get the means to procure arms. A near neighbor of mine was offered a command, and I am sorry to say, at first thought favorably of it. The object was to get money, it being managed as secretly as possible.

**Edgefield Plank Road.**—The Edgefield Advertiser of the 23d inst., understands that this road is now completed from the "eight mile house" to the town of Hamburg. "Within a year," says the Advertiser, it is hoped that the greater part of this road will be completed, and then Charleston will be brought to our doors, as the trip from our village to the city can then be made in from eight to ten hours."

A communication is said by Washington correspondents for Northern papers to have been addressed to our Government by Lord Palmerston, respecting expeditions fitted out in the United States against Cuba, in violation of the spirit of treaty stipulations; but it was answered in a dignified and truly American paper by Mr. Crittenden, Acting Secretary of State, who intimated in very plain terms, that England had better occupy herself with her own affairs meaning, in downright vernacular, mind her own business. It is questionable whether Lord Palmerston ever sent such a note.

### DIVISION OF CALIFORNIA.

The division of the State is a question getting to be one of much interest, we see. In fact, in the Southern part of the State, the elections in all the counties have turned upon this question. There are now three journals regular advocating it: the Visitor, at San Jose; the San Diego Herald, and the Los Angeles Star. A Southern Address, by a Southern Committee, at San Jose, proposes the call of a Convention, to take place at Santa Barbara, on the third Monday of October. Some of the reasons for a division of the State are set forth in this manifesto, as follows:

"The North, with her noble and beautiful rivers with sufficient depth of water for steamers, acting as so many arteries, sending at every pulsation, into every portion, life, luxury and the wealth of commerce, and bringing back in return the richest deposits of the earth in millions, while the South is entirely dependent upon agriculture and grazing of cattle, and without a sufficient market among themselves for their products; and the difficulties and cost of transportation to the markets of the North being so great, that all profits are consumed, and the labor and capital of the people of the South rendered non-productive beyond a bare subsistence; thus creating a great difference between the value of a dollar to the South and the value of the same dollar in the North, consequently any revenue law which levies the same per cent upon the dollar, must fall heavier upon the lower than upon the upper country. This being the case, while the latter may sustain themselves under the burden of heavy taxation, the former will be oppressed, and in the end, absolutely impoverished.

These disadvantages and irregularities are neither chimerical nor the moonlight cogitations of a depraved imagination, but stubborn and oppressive facts which every man in the Southern part of the State feels deeply, when he compares the profits of his labor and capital with the amount of taxation which he has to pay, and yet he is not ignorant of the fact that the amount of taxes collected in the South falls far short of paying the necessary expenses of the same portion of the country; but while this is humiliating, it in no way releases him from the burden with which he is now, and must continue to be oppressed.

To relieve themselves from the disadvantages and irregularities under which they labor, the citizens of the county of San Diego, almost unanimously, if indeed, there is a dissenting voice among them, have determined to exert themselves to the utmost of their abilities, by the use of all peaceable and honorable means, to effect a proper division of the State. And they hail with pleasure the manifestations of their fellow-citizens in the counties of ———,

who proclaim that they are ready to unite with us, and to labor side by side for the accomplishment of the same great end.

The district of country proposed by the advocates of a division of the State, to be erected for the present into a territory, is as follows: San Francisco, Contra Costa, Santa Clara, San Joaquin, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Mariposa, Santa Cruz, Monterey, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Los Angeles, and San Diego.

The names attached to the call for the Southern Convention are, Agoston Haraszthy, Joaquin Ortega, Cave J. Coutts, W. C. Ferrel, George F. Hooper, Pero Carillo, and Charles P. Noel.—N. Y. Express.

### LATER FROM EUROPE.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 25.

The British Mail steam ship Niagara has arrived at New York from Liverpool, which port she left on the 11th inst.

**THE MARKETS.**—Business had been quiet at Liverpool for three days in consequence of the Queen's visit. The sales of COTTON since the departure of the America on the 4th inst., amounted to 30,000 bales, of which speculators took eight and exporters four thousand. Prices were firm and unchanged. The quotations were, Fair Upland and Mobile 5 1-2d. and Orleans 6d. The total sales of Cotton for the year amount to 1,508,000 bales, and the stock on hand comprises 549,000 bales, of which 364,000 are American. In Manchester business had been nearly suspended in consequence of the visit of the Queen, and such transactions as had taken place were effected at prices in favor of the buyers. The Glasgow Cotton Market was dull. At Havre the sales of Cotton amounted to 4500 bales.

### STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 26.

The United States steamship Pacific has arrived at New York from Liverpool, which port she left on the 15th inst.

**The Markets.**—The Liverpool Cotton Market had been freely supplied, and prices were in favor of buyers. A decline of an eighth of a cent had taken place in the lower qualities. The sales on the 13th and 14th amounted to 14,000 bales, of which exporters took 5000. The sales on the 14th were 6000 bales.—Char. Cour.

**BUSINESS BEFORE.**—The Bangor Mercury says—"We feel bound to deny that one of our lawyers put on his door: 'Gone to bury my wife, be back in half an hour'; but endeavor compels us to say that one of our lumber-merchants, the last sickness of his wife occurring in the busiest season, was only able to get in time for the second prayer at her funeral."

**The Doctor's Welcome.**—Down East there resides a certain M. D. One very cold night he was aroused from his slumber by a very loud knock at his door. After some hesitation he went to the window and asked, "Who is there?"

"Friend," was the answer.

"What do you want?"

"Want to stay here all night."

"Stay there, then," was the benevolent reply.

### CONSIGNEES PER RAILROAD.

N. Armfield, R. W. Abbott, Barnhardt, C. & Co. Carson, Y. & G., A. F. Cowser, L. M. Cauthen, Cross & Wallace, Crowder & McL. G. S. Douglas & Co. J. E. Dennis, S. B. Emmons, Emmons & S. Emmons & B. D. Elias & Co. J. H. Frank, E. C. Grier, Houie & Bell, Houston & S. J. P. Hoeston, W. Kennedy, R. Latta, W. C. Moore, M. Nathan, N. H. Plowden, R. C. Potts, J. B. & M. H. Peebles, H. Pate, W. M. & K. G. Billings, Springs & Wellington, Spratt & A. A. C. Steele, Tryon & B., J. I. Villipigue, T. J. Workman, Wilson & Crow, Wallace & Davis, W. C. Workman, Alden & M. J. Adams, W. Henderson, J. W. Bradley, J. Brown, J. B. Cottrell, J. W. Cheney, Drucker & S., M. Drucker & Co., J. C. Nesbit, T. J. Holton, J. Dunlap, J. N. Houston, Houston & W., S. Hunter, R. King & Co. W. G. Kirkland, C. Matheson, D. J. McCall, J. McEwen, J. B. Mickle, McDowell & Cooper, J. W. Morrow, Pfeiffer & York, R. & R. M. Rollins, Rodgers & S., Shaw & Austin, J. Sloan, Twitty & B. T. Whitaker, J. B. Wilson, E. B. Wheeler, J. Ancrum, J. F. Barrentine, D. A. Covington, Elkin & R. Cook, L. & Co., S. F. Hurst, H. Levy & Son, W. R. Myers, F. J. Oaks, J. Ross, J. W. Stockton, M. R. Sanders, Workman & B. J. Whitaker, J. P. Wilson, A. Young.

### "NE PLUS ULTRA."

A NEW and splendid stock of Perfumery, Cosmetics, Soaps, and Fancy articles, which would have been announced before but for want of time, consisting in part of: German, French and American Crystal in cases; Icon Cologne Water; Queen of Flowers Hair Oil; Amber Lavender, do.; Rose Blossom Flesh Powder; Lubins Ext. Jockey Club; Pure Moele de Boeuf; " " Jenny Lind; French Bandoline; " " West End; Marshmallow Soap; " " Bouquet de Ready; Haule's Shaving Cream; " " Bouquet de Caro; Cut Glass Pungents; " " Mignionette; beautiful patterns; " " Hedyosmia; Embroidered Powder Puffs; Russell's Charcoal Paste; China Puff Boxes; " " Mao-teha; Cushion Top do; " " Poincane Soap; Russell's Hair Dye; " " Honey Soap.

—ALSO—English, French and American Tooth Brushes, some of them very handsome; Hair Brushes, a fine variety; Ivory, Horn, and Buffalo Dressing Combs; Purses, Porte Monnaies, &c. With many other choice articles too numerous to mention in detail, which serve to make up a very elegant (though not the largest) assortment of articles of this class. Received at Z. J. DeHAY'S, Oct. 28th.

### ROBERT MAN,

#### COACH-MAKER,

On Broad Street, near the Post Office.

BUILDS and repairs Vehicles of all descriptions, Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Wheelbarrows &c.

Camden, Oct. 23. 85

### Committed,

TO the Jail of Kershaw District, a Negro man who calls his name PETER, and says he belongs to Richard Richardson, of Sumter District. The owner is requested to come forward, prove his property pay charges and take him away.

JAMES COLLIER, Jailor.

Oct. 23.

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